

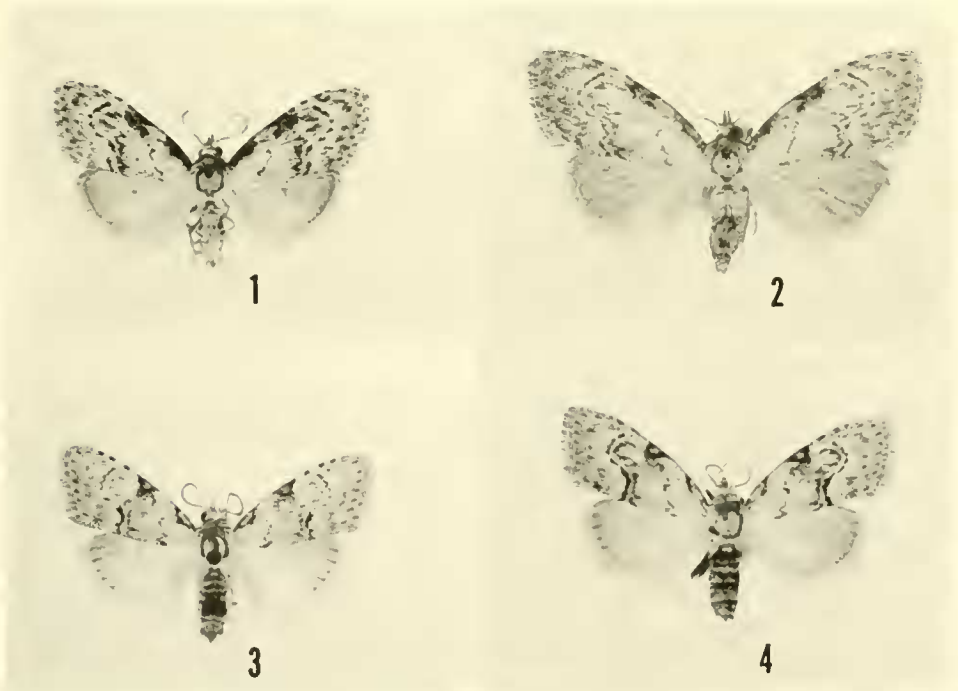
A NEW SPECIES OF *MEGANOLA* DYAR FROM EASTERN NORTH
AMERICA (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE: NOLINAE)

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Abstract. — A new species of *Meganola*, *spodia*, is described from eastern North America; it had been characterized in 1960 but left without a name.

The new species described at this time was diagnosed as *Meganola* species, and the genitalia of both sexes were illustrated in Franclemont (1960, p. 35, figs. 72, 80). However, it was not given a name in keeping with W. T. M. Forbes's policy that no new names be introduced in the "Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States."



Figs. 1, 2. *Meganola spodia*. 1, Male. 2, Female. Figs. 3, 4. *Meganola minuscula*. 3, Male. 4, Female.

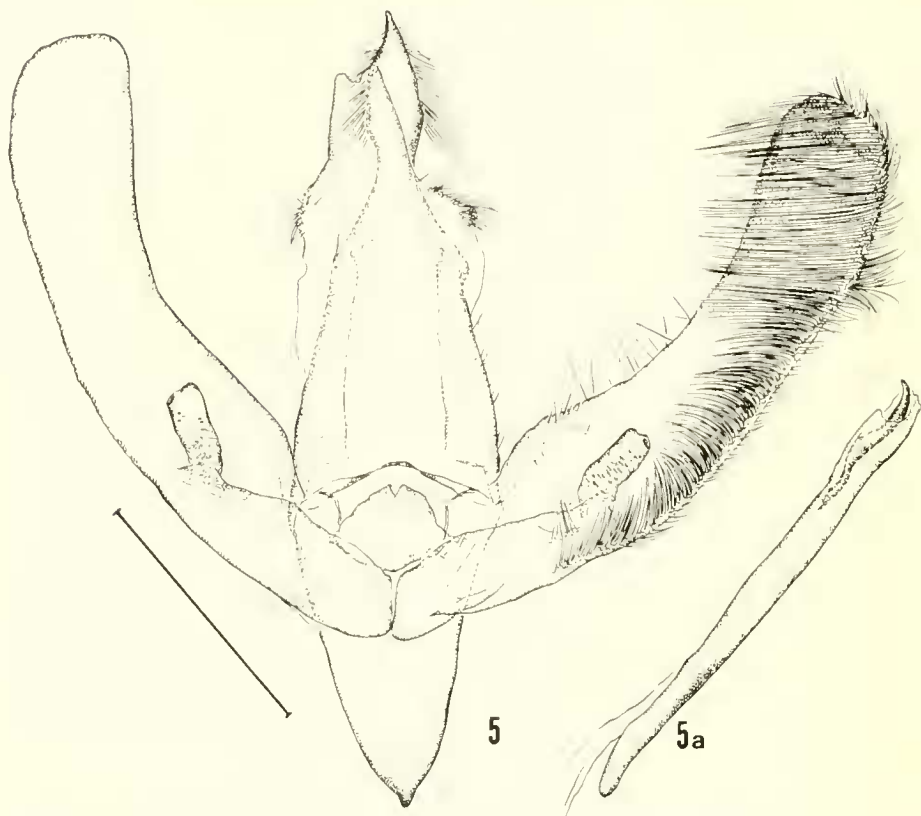


Fig. 5. *Meganola spodia*. 5, Male genitalia with aedeagus removed. 5a. Aedeagus. Scale 1 mm.

***Meganola spodia* Franclemont, NEW SPECIES**

Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6

(spodios—ash colored, from spodos—ashes, et cetera)

Diagnosis.—This moth has been confused with *Meganola minuscula* (Zeller) (Figs. 3, 4); it may be distinguished from that species by the darker, brown tinted gray color of the fore wing; *minuscula* has the fore wing lighter gray with a whitish or silvery tint, and the black spot at the middle of the costa is triangular, whereas that in *spodia* is rectangular. The hind wing is darker with a decided brownish tint in *spodia*, more or less uniform in color, whereas that of *minuscula* is paler gray, somewhat infuscate on the veins and somewhat whitish toward the base. The genitalia of both sexes of *spodia* differ conspicuously from those of *minuscula*. The male of *spodia* has the vesica armed with a long, heavily sclerotized, moderately curved cornutus; that of *minuscula* has a short, moderately sclerotized, strongly curved cornutus. The genitalia of the female of *spodia* have the ductus bursae approximately six times as long as that of *minuscula*; the bursa of *spodia* is without an appendix bursae; *minuscula* has an appendix bursae; *spodia* has two diffuse signa on the bursa, and *minuscula* has one heavily sclerotized signum.

Description.—Head, thorax, and fore wings gray with slight brownish tint. Fore wing with elongate, blackish spot at base of costal margin, a second more or less

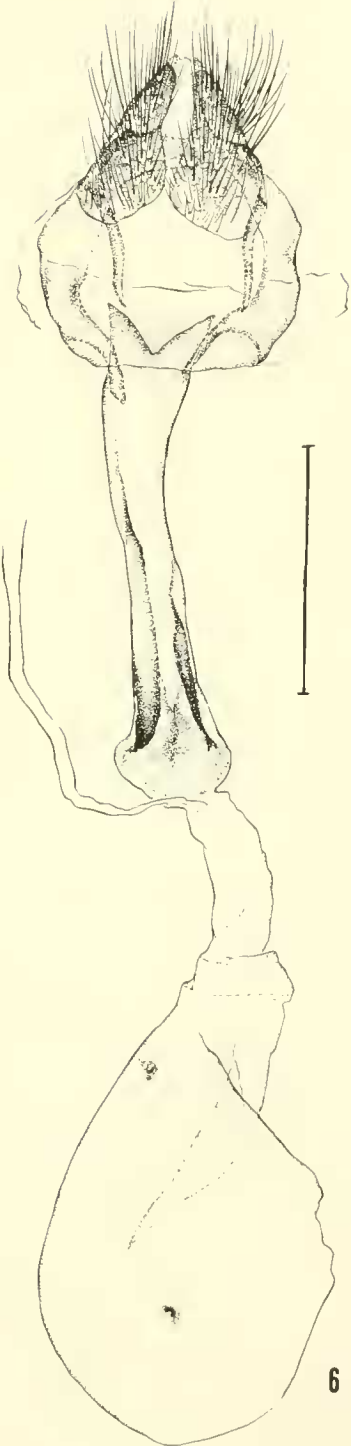


Fig. 6. *Meganola spodia*. Female genitalia. Scale 1 mm.

rectangular, at middle of costal margin; antemedial line black, fine, sharply ex-curved from costa to R, then straight, then angled inward to inner margin, two small teeth projecting inward on Cu and 2nd A (recte 1st A); postmedial line double, both lines black, inner less well defined, less sharp, appearing as blackish smudges on upper part, inward projecting teeth on Cu and 2nd A (= 1st A), outer line sharp, emphasized on veins by black dots, lines parallel, curved outward from costa, then inward to inner margin; subterminal line blackish gray, irregularly toothed, often interrupted in males, usually complete in females; terminal line a series of black dots on veins; fringe vaguely checkered; reniform and orbicular spots not evident. Hind wing even fuscous gray; fringe concolorous; vague discal dot. Beneath both wings uniform gray, paler than above; fore wing darker than hind; conspicuous discal dot on hind wing, some specimens with indication of discal dot on fore wing.

Fore wing length.—Males: 9–11 mm, females: 12–13 mm.

Male genitalia.—Fig. 5, 5a.

Female genitalia.—Fig. 6.

Holotype.—Male. Wrangle Brook Road, Lakehurst, [Ocean County], New Jersey, 26 June 1954; J. G. Franclemont. Franclemont collection.

Paratypes.—69 males, 5 females. Same locality as holotype, 18 June to 16 July, 1939, 1940, 1952, 1954, 1955 (most specimens collected during last third of June); J. G. Franclemont. Franclemont collection.

In addition to the type series the species has been collected at Millwood, Westchester Co., New York, in late June; at Salem, Roanoke Co., Virginia, in early mid-June; at Kill Devil Hills, Dare Co., North Carolina, at the very end of May; and at Highlands, Macon Co., North Carolina, in late June and early July. It has also been seen from Orient, Suffolk Co., Long Island, New York, and from Crailhope, Green Co., Kentucky.

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LITERATURE CITED

- Franclemont, J. G. 1960. Family 52. Nolidae, pp. 50–53, figs. 69–87. *In* W. T. M. Forbes, *Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States, Part IV*; Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Memoir 371.